THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
BY JOHN SCULL,
CORNER OF MARKET & FRONT STREET,
PITTSBURGH.

Terms of Publication.

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, is published every Friday morning, at Three Dollars per annum, payable half yearly in advance.

If the subscriber does not request a discontinuance of his Paper, at the expiration of the year, it will be considered as a new engagement.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, are inserted at One Dollar for the first three insertions, & Twenty-five Cents for every continuance—those of a greater length in proportion; when continued a year, a deduction of twenty per cent will be made.

PERSONS sending Advertisements are requested to note the number of times they wish them inserted.

HANDBILLS, CARDS, BLANKS, and printing in general, executed with neatness and despatch.

NEW GOODS.

The subscriber has received, and is now opening at the Commission Store of DAVID LOGAN, & Co.
A quantity of
HARDWARE, CUTLERY, RIBBONS, &c. &c. which, in addition to those on hand, renders his assortment complete, consisting of the following articles:—*Knives and Forks; pocket, pen, shoe, and butcher Knives; Scissors; Razors; do. Cases and Strops; Hones; Spectacles; Padlocks; Awl Blades; Buttons; brass Cocks; iron and steel Knittingpins; shaving Brushes & Boxes; watch Keys, Seals and Chains: Bonnet Wire; Curry Combs: Iron and Brass Candlesticks; Gimblets; Iron and Brass Jews Harps; Thimbles; Needles; Snuff and Tobacco Boxes; Cork Screws; Fish Hooks; Playing Cards; Tooth Brushes; Lead Pencils: Pewter, metal and Iron tinned Spoons; a variety of Combs; a well chosen assortmen of Ribbons and Galloons; Violins and strings; Pocket Inkstands and Morocco Pocket Books; Cloths, shoe and hair Brushes; Shot Belts; Epaulets and Silver Cords; Suspenders; THREAD LACE; Pistols; flat and half round Files; and* 20,000 *gun flints.*

The above goods will be sold by *wholesale only*, for cash, or approved negotiable paper, at such prices as will make it an object to the merchants of Pittsburgh and its vicinity. Should any person be disposed to purchase the entire stock, the terms will be made reasonable..

CHARLES L. VOLTZ.

N. B. LEAD taken in payment.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 18, 1813. 8tq.

BARLEY.

FIVE SHILLINGS PER BUSHEL
Will be given in CASH, for good
Merchantable Barley,
At the Monongahela Brewery.
JOHN GORMAN & Co.

November 11, 1813.

N. B. Any Barley delivered as above within the present month, shall be entitled to any rise which may take place, within three months, from the date hereof, at the Point, or New Brewery.

J. G. & Co.

BARLEY.

FIVE SHILLINGS PER BUSHEL
Will be given in Cash, for good
Merchantable Barley,
At the Brewery in Liberty street, above Market street; at William Hamilton's Saddlers shop, in Market street, or at James Brown's Bakers shop, in Market street, nearly opposite the sign of the Black Bear.

HAMILTON & BROWN.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 10, 1813.

A NEW SONG.

COMPOSED BY DENNIS LOUGHY,
OF PITTSBURGH,

ON the capture of the whole British fleet on Lake Erie, by commodore PERRY, just published and for sale by the author, opposite the bank, in Second street.—Price six cents.

"*You American heroes come listen awhile,*
The story I tell you will cause you to smile;
Concerning an action the truth I shall tell,
It was a disaster to Britain befel."

Pittsburgh, November 1813.

Cramer, Spear & Eichbaum,

PRINTERS AND BOOKSELLERS,
Have in the press a new periodical publication, entitled

"THE WESTERN GLEANER,

OR
REPOSIORY FOR ARTS, SCIENCES AND LITERATURE."

CONTENTS OF No. I.

Prospectus.
On Bleaching.
Fragments of a History of Agriculture, Gardening, and Table Luxuries.
Aphorisms of Political Economy.
Letter written from the Baths of St. George in the south of France.
Review of H. M. Brackenridge's "Views of Louisiana."
Miscellanies—Poetry—Literary Intelligence.

CONDITIONS.

The GLEANER will appear in numbers of 64 pages octavo each, and be published once a month. The first number in December, 1813.

The subscription Four Dollars per annum, payable on the first day of May, for each year.

No subscription will be taken for less than a year.

A liberal discount allowed to gentlemen who undertake to aid us in the publication of the Western Gleaner.

PROSPECTUS.

THERE are in the situation of countries newly settled, peculiar circumstances, which must for a long time retard the progress of the human mind, and the liberal culture of science and literature.—The first exertions of the colonist will be directed towards the attainment of the mere necessaries of life, and the struggle against wild nature, yet unsubdued by the hand of man, will call forth all the energies of his mind. Patient industry will be required before so much stock can be accumulated as will by its reproduction procure the supply of a few commodities of life. The spur thus given to industry by absolute want, will continue to operate after its primitive object is fully attained. The natural desire for ease will be succeeded by the lust of wealth, and the successes of some will excite the most strenuous emulation of the many. In this state of things the society will soon flourish and prosper, but the more noble faculties of the human mind will remain barren and uncultivated. It will soon be discovered, that superior endowments are not always necessary for the acquirement of riches, and that a steady and ceaseless pursuit of self-interest is almost incompatible with those generous and noble feelings, which are inseparable from real talent and genius. Every one pursuing his own track in the wide road to fortune, will scarcely see in his neighbour but an instrument or an impediment to his own interested views—cold egotism will prevail, and true sociability, that friendly mother of the finer departments of knowledge, will be almost unknown. Luxury will be soon generated, but deprived of all those embellishments which science and a cultivated taste only can impart, and which operate as a salutary counterpoison against its destructive effects. To shine and to dazzle by some outward appearances of civilization, will be the aim of all who pretend to *respectability*, but the inner man will easily betray to the observer, an empty head and a torpid heart.

Happily, this melancholy picture is by no means altogether applicable to the present state of our western country.—Our advances in learning as in every other kind of improvement, are truly astonishing. We see every day new schools established for the education of youth: our towns teem with newspapers for political information; the number of our bookstores and of our presses is incessantly increasing; public libraries are instituted, and societies are rising, which, in their exterior osganization present all the forms of the most celebrated literary bodies. The results of dissoveries made in those sciences, which are more particularly connected with the pursuits of common life, are eagerly seized upon by our artisans and manufacturers; instances of distinguished talents in particular departments of science are to be met with among us, and the Muses even have their worthy and successful votaries.

That we have still not yet arrived at the full period of our literary maturity, we shall readily grant. But the *pioneers* have cleared the ground, the road is open, and invites new adventurers. To gratify the thirst for information, which our citizens in general shew daily with an increased ardor, we have resolved upon offering to the public a periodical work, in which we shall endeavor to follow the famous precept of Horace, by blending together, as much as will lie in our power, the useful and the agreeable.* But it will be necessary to enter into some details concerning the plan to which we mean to adhere, if not in each particular number, at least in the general character of the publication.

Our first intention is to be practically useful. It is somewhat consoling to the reflecting mind, that whilst an overwhelming and destructive despotism spreads incessantly its direful banners over new countries, the dominion of useful science is at the same time enlarged by conquests equally glorious and salutary. But scattered as these additions to our stock of knowledge are in various and sometimes very voluminous works, which but seldom reach our western country, or whose prices are beyond the capacity of the most numerous class of readers, we hope that the task of selecting them and bringing them forward, under a more convenient and more accessible form, and especially disengaged of every thing that is not applicable to our circumstances, will prove to be a task not altogether ungrateful. Thus far we cannot lay any claim to originality; our principal business in this respect will be, to retail as it were, to the immediate consumer the merchandize that he may stand in need of, and which he could not easily procure in a direct manner from the more ostentatious warehouse.

The *Gleaner*, nevertheless, will be also zealously engaged in the *advancement* of science. Our western countries are as yet but little explored in a scientific respect. Thousands of discoveries will yet be made in the respective departments of zoology, botany, and mineralogy, and the economy, medicinal, and chemical uses of many of our productions remain yet to be investigated. Facts and observations relative to these various objects will be carefully recorded by the *Gleaner*. The editor is fully sensible, how little either his personal circumstances or his abilities will admit of giving a considerable extent to his individual researches in so extensive a field; but he confidently relies on the liberal co-operation of every friend of science, and measures have already been taken to secure a permanent correspondence with some of the most distinguished characters.

We wish secondly to contribute towards promoting cheerfulness and improving the taste of our fellow citizens in the arts of imagination. If in many parts of Europe the various branches of fine literature are appreciated too high, we might almost pronounce that in our country they are *generally* rated too low. Imagination is treated among us, like a stranger of a suspicious nature, who is often to be shunned, seldom to be cherished, and never to be received into a more intimate company. That an exclusive culture of this faculty uncontrolled by judgment, nor rectified by observation and experience, is highly dangerous to private happiness, no one will deny.—But in a *harmonious* culture of *all* our faculties, which constitutes the essential character of mental superiority, imagination claims certainly a very important part of our attention. She forms the connecting link between the grosser enjoyment of the senses, and the higher powers of our nature. Genius under every form and in every line owes to her its brightest lustre. She draws man nearer to man, she fosters and improves every sensibility of the heart, and spreads upon our more intimate connections new and exquisite charms. The man of business returns from her enchanted walks with renovated strength to the drudgery of common life, and the philosopher to his more serious and profound studies.—And how could existence be supportable for him who has been tossed by wild waves on the Ocean of life, whose best and dearest joys have been blasted by the hard hand of Fate, or what is still more grievous, by the cruel agency of envy and malice, if it were not for the fairy visions with which sportive fancy may cheer his troubled mind! But enough of this apology for that part of our publication which will be devoted to fine literature, and strange it may seem, that such an apology should at all appear necessary.

Original Reviews, of American literary productions will fill a considerable part of our pages. Our well-founded diffidence in our own judgement will not prevent us from discharging the duties of criticism with the utmost candor, impartiality and firmness; we may surely err sometimes, but our error at least shall never be voluntary. Nothing can be more disgusting, nor more detrimental to the real interests of literature than those fulsome encomiums, so often bestowed in this country by indulgent friendship, and sometimes perhaps by motives of a much less excusable nature, upon productions destitute of every kind of merit. On the other hand, we shall endeavor to avoid the opposite extreme of excessive rigor and severity, which might not only contribute to stifle in the bud some rising talents of the nation, but which would likewise deprive ourselves of that title to indulgence which we have every reason to claim from a benevolent public.

We purpose, finally, to devote a portion of our journal to *translations* from the French and German and occasionally even from the Italian and Spanish languages. In doing so, it is not merely our intention to fill troublesome vacuities, but we have imagined that the adoption of this plan might possibly be of some usefulness in a national point of view. It has been often remarked, that the American people are not as yet fully possessed of a very distinctive character. The individuals from various nations who have resorted to this country, as to a common asyium, have brought with them over the seas their peculiar manners, habits and prejudices, which even in the course of several generations have not yet entirely vanished from among their respective descendants. Our state of Pensylvania in particular, exhibits to the observer a motley group, whose component parts far from melting into one common mass, are yet in many instances separated by the unfriendly barriers of almost invincible prejudices. To overcome these, to create mutual esteem and mutual confidence, and to render the distinctive and commendable qualities of each nation subservient to the improvement of all, might at least be considered as a desirable undertaking. We have often thought that a man would perhaps possess a considerable degree of personal merit by blending in his character the most shining traits of the principal nations of Europe, as they shew themselves in the most accomplished classes of society; the solid judgment of an Englishman, the sprightly manners, the urbanity and refined taste of a Frenchman, the brilliant imagination of an Italian, and the heart of a German. Something of that kind may occasionally be seen in individuals who in early life had an opportunity of frequenting the best circles of various countries. Why should not a more intimate acquaintance, with the respective literature of the most civilized nations selected with a peculiar view to their distinctive traits of character produce a similar effect on a larger scale among us? We are disposed to believe it so, but to fail even in such a scheme may still be glorious.

Before concluding these observations, we think it our duty to declare, that every acrimonious effusion of party spirit will be carefully excluded from our pages. The republic of letters is of no party, and of no particular nation. The outcries of faction, and of public animosity, are not to be heard in her interior. Falsehood is the only enemy which her friends are always eager to pursue; *truth*, and her minister *reason*, are the only chiefs whose orders are there obeyed; and those who would be desirous to trouble the tranquillity of her sacred retreats, would deserve to be turned out from civil society, as laboring to destroy the only pure, noble, and innocent treats—the only remains of our divine origin, which the sway of vulgar passions has left in the character and conduct of man.

That, notwithstanding our best efforts, our labors will prove very imperfect, we have not the least doubt. We shall therefore receive, not only without displeasure, but with heartfelt thankfulness, any liberal criticism, any hint imparted to us for the further improvement of our undertaking. But illiberal and vulgar attacks we shall always treat with deserved contempt, and with writers of this class we shall not any more wage a literary warfare, than we should condescend to enter the lists with a pugilating ruffian.

* *Utile dulci.*

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of ZACHARIAH A. TANNEHILL, late of the Borough of Pittsburgh, deceased, are requested to make payment to WILLIAM HAMILTON or GEORGE MILTENBERGER, who are duly authorised to receive the same; and all persons who have claims against said estate, are desired to present them, properly authenticated, to either of the above named persons, for settlement.

SARAH TANNEHILL, *Execu'x.*

Pittsburgh, October 17, 1813.

STRAY STEER.

CAME to the farm of the subscriber, 4 miles above Pittsburgh, on the Monongahela river, a large brindled STEER, 4 or 5 years old, his ears appears to have been torn by the dogs.—The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

MOSES HERBERT.

October 30, 1813.

N. B. The said Steer has frequently been at my farm during the past summer, but never regularly kept there until a short time past. He will be sold for to defray the expence of keeping him, on the 10th of Dec. next.

Reedmakers, Take Notice.

THE subscriber offers for Sale 40,000 Rods best Mississippi CANE, at a reasonable price; also, 200 Barrels Kenaway SALT, on a credit of 3 or 4 months. He solicits all persons indebted to him to make immediate payment.

JAMES GRAY, *corner of Liberty and Front Streets.*

Pittsburgh, November 19, 1813. 8t

SHERIFF'S SALES.

BY virtue of sundry writs of *venditioni exponas*, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, and to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale, at the Court House, in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on Friday, the 10th day of December next,

All the right, title and interest of *William Nickle*, in and to one-tenth part of three hundred and eighty-three acres of land, be the same more or less, situate in Robinson township, bounded by lands of William Marks, Thomas M'Millan, George Matthews, Audley M'Farland, William Brown, and others, of which about one hundred acres are cleared and under fences, and thereon is erected a shingled house, three cabbins, a barn and stable—at the suit of John Fetterman.

Also, at the same time and place, all the right, title and interest of *Thomas Enochs*, in and to a certain half lot or piece of ground, No. 116, in the general plan of the Borough of Pittsburgh, fronting on Liberty street sixty feet, and extending backwards one hundred and twenty feet, adjoining lots No. 117 and 115, on which is erected a two story brick house, twenty four feet by sixty feet, and other buildings, subject to a yearly ground rent of one hundred and fifty dollars—at the suit of George Holdship.

Also, at the same time and place, all the right, title and interest of *Joseph M'Clintock*, in and to a certain tract or piece of land, situate in Plumb township, in Allegheny county, containing one hundred and fifty acres, be the same more or less, adjoining lands of John Huey, widow Johnston, and Joseph Simpson, of which about fifty or sixty acres are cleared, and on which is erected a stone house, log barn and other buildings—at the suit of John M'Donnell.

Seized and taken in execution, and to be sold by

WILLIAM WOODS, Sheriff.

Pittsburgh, November 23, 1813

STRAY COLT.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber in Middlesex township, Butler county, about the 1st of June last, a bay Horse COLT, one year old last spring. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

OLIVER DAVID.

November 2, 1813.

TO
WOOLEN MANUFACTURERS.

ANY Person already commenced or about erecting a *Woolen Manufactory*, may hear of a person lately from England, well qualified in all its branches, carrying the Shears in the finishing part, excepted. Letters addressed to A. B. Gazette Office, will be duly attended to.

P. S. Should an application be made by any person not supplied with Machinery, he would prefer their erection on the late improved English construction.

Nov. 4, 1813. 3wp

Vinegar wanted.

A LIBERAL price in Cash will be given for a quantity of good VINEGAR. Apply to JAMES S. STEVENSON, at the White Lead Factory, near the Garrison.

Pittsburgh, July 2. 1813.

20 Dollars Reward.

Deserted from Fort Fayette, on the night of the 4th inst.

ROBERT M'NEELY,

A Soldier in the service of the U. S born in the state of Maryland, aged 31 years, 5 feet 10 inches high, dark complexion, hazle eyes, brown hair, and by occupation a labourer; had on and took with him 2 shirts, 2 pair socks, 2 pair linnen pantaloons, and other cloathing not recollected. It is supposed he descended the Ohio river, he having a wife and family two miles from Beaver, (Penn.) The above reward and allreasonable charges, will be paid to any person, who will deliver the said Deserter to me, or lodge him in any jail, giving notice thereof to the nearest Commanding Officer.

PRESLY J. NEVILLE,
Lieut. 2d Regt. Artillery.

November 6, 1813.

Five Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber living in South Huntingdon township, Westmoreland County, on the 24th Sept. last, an indented boy named JOHN M'DARMUTT, between 15 and 16 years of age; about 5 feet 7 inches high; very clownish look, and crooked made. Had on when he started, a wool hat, a brown roundabout, checked overalls and coarse shoes. Whoever takes up said boy, and confines him in any jail, shall have the above reward from me.

JAMES HOWEY.

Nov. 5, 1813.

ARTICLE OF ASSOCIATION, OF THE "*Westmoreland Bank of Pennsylvania.*"

WE, Whose names are hereto subscribed, do agree to form an association under the title of the "*Westmoreland Bank of Pennsylvania*," to be conducted in conformity, with the following rules:

ARTICLE I.

THE capital stock of said bank shall consist of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, to be divided into five thousand shares of fifty dollars each; which shall be paid in gold, or silver coin or in bank notes equivalent thereto, in the following manner: Five per cent. on each share, shall be paid at the time of subscribing, and five per cent. every succeeding 30 days, until thirty per cent. on the capital stock, subscribed for shall have been paid. The residue of said shares, shall be paid at such time, and in such manner as the president and directors shall order. Provided, that not more than 10 per cent. shall be demanded within any period of ninety days, and of which one month's notice shall be given in the newspapers printed in Greensburgh, and provided also, that the president and directors shall have power at any time hereafter, and they are hereby authorised to extend the capital stock of said bank to any amount not exceeding five hundred thousand dollars, which may be disposed of by subscription or otherwise, as they shall think proper; so that the purchasers thereof shall become members of this institution.

ARTICLE II.

The president & directors of said bank, shall at all times have power to loan money on personal or real security; to issue notes and bills for the payment of money which may be due by the said bank; to receive on deposit any sums of money; to discount notes or bills which shall on the face thereof be negotiable at the office of said bank. Provided, that the joint funds of the association, and none other, shall be liable or pledged for any such debts due by the bank; and that all such notes, bills, or other evidences of debt, shall be signed by the president, and attested or countersigned by the cashier, and not otherwise. And provided also, that the whole amount of the debts due by the bank, at any one time, shall not exceed double the amount of the capital stock of the bank, exclusive of the money which may be in the hands of the clerk for the use of the bank, and if the debts of the bank should exceed the above sum, the president, directors and cashier, for the time being, shall be responsible for the same.

ARTICLE III.

The business of said bank shall be conducted by a president and fourteen directors; who shall have power to choose a cashier, and such other officers and servants as they may deem necessary, and to purchase, erect, or rent a suitable building for the bank in the borough of Greensburgh.

ARTICLE IV.

The stockholders of said bank shall meet on the second Tuesday in April next, and on the same day in each succeeding year, either personally, or by proxy, at the banking-house, and then and there elect by ballot fifteen directors, for the said bank, who shall be stockholders; and the said directors shall at their first meeting, to be held on the Thursday next following, elect one of their number as president for the ensuing year.

ARTICLE V.

The stockholders of said bank shall be entitled to vote in the following ratio of shares: For one share, one vote; for every two shares above one, and not exceeding ten, one vote: for every four shares above ten, and not exceeding twenty, one vote; for every six shares above twenty, and not exceeding fifty, one vote; and for every ten shares above fifty, one vote: And every such election shall be held by two respectable stockholders, who shall be appointed by the board of directors, for the time being, and who shall be sworn to superintend said election with impartiality; and of which election the president shall give at least three weeks publick notice in the newspapers above named.

ARTICLE VI.

Not less than eight directors, the president being one, shall be a quorum for transacting business; but in case of the absence of the president, the directors present, shall appoint one of their number to act as president for the time being. And in case of the death, resignation or removal, of the president, or of a director, the directors shall of their own number appoint a president, or from among the stockholders appoint a director, as the case may be, who shall respectively act during the remainder of the term for which his predecessor had been chosen.

ARTICLE VII.

It shall be the duty of the president and directors, at the end of six months after the bank shall have commenced its operation, and at the end of every subsequent half year, to declare a dividend of the nett profits of the institution, to be paid to the stockholders in due proportion.

ARTICLE VIII.

The president and directors shall have power to order compensation to be paid out of the proceeds of the funds of the company, to the president, cashier, and other officers and servants, and to order payment of all other necessary expences, and to make, alter or annul such bye-laws and regulations for the government of the institution, and of their officers, as shall be right, to demand and receive security from their officers and servants, for the faithful performance of their duties; and generally, to employ the stock and funds of the institution, and do any and every act necessary to carry said bank into effect.

ARTICLE IX.

If any stockholder shall neglect or refuse payment of the instalments which may become due by him, he shall not be entitled to vote for any officer of the institution, nor receive any dividend on the shares in which deficiency shall happen.

ARTICLE X.

The president and directors shall have power to call, at any time, a general meeting of the stockholders, on and business of importance, on giving three weeks public notice as above directed.

ARTICLE XI.

The shares of the capital stock may at any time be transferred, on the books of the company only, in such manner as the president and directors may order.

ARTICLE XII.

For the better management of the immediate concerns of the bank, the following named persons are hereby appointed and agreed to as directors, to continue in office until the second Tuesday in April next, and until they, or successors to them, shall have been duly elected; and they shall, as soon as convenient, choose one of their number as president.

DIRECTORS.

John B. Alexander,	*William Jack,*
Thos. M'Guire,	*J. Postlethwaite,*
Mich'l. P. Cassilly,	*Jeremiah Murray,*
Wm. S. Graham,	*Arthur Carr,*
Nicholas Day,	*Simon Drum, jun.*
John Reed,	*John Lobinger, and*
Richard Coulter,	*Jacob Kerns.*
Gen. D. Merchand,	

ARTICLE XIII.

Two thirds of the stockholders who shall own at least three-fourths of the stock in said bank, on three months notice having been given, as aforesaid, by the president, may alter, repeal, or add to, any of these fundamental articles (except the 14th) but no change shall be made in any other way.

ARTILE XIV.

This association shall continue until the first of January eighteen hundred and thirty-four; but the proprietors of the capital stock, on three months notice for that purpose having been given as above directed, may dissolve the same at an earlier period. And on such dissolution, the president and directors, shall take effectual measures for closing the concerns of the institution, and dividing the stock and profits among the stockholders in due proportion.

Resolved, That the president and directors aforesaid, shall have authority to solicit a charter for said bank, from the Legislature, at their next or any other session, on such terms as they shall deem advantageous.

In Witness Whereof we have hereto subscribed our names and firms.

At a meeting of the board of directors, held on the 19th Nov. 1813, *John B. Alexander, Esq.* was unanimously elected president.

The president and directors resolved, that books of subscription for the capital stock of the bank be opened on the *second Monday in December next*, at the following places, and under the direction of the following Commissioners:

In *Greensburgh*, at the house of Simon Drum, sen.—Simon Drum, jun. Samuel Jack, Saml. Guthrie, Esq. Robert Williams and Michl. P. Cassilly, commissioners.

In *New Alexandria*, at the house of Samuel M. Reed—Nicholas Day, Esq. John Kirkpatrick, Esq. Sam'l. M. Reed & Robt. Rainy, commissioners.

In *Mountpleasant*, at the house of T. Bigham—Clements Burleigh, John Lobinger and Jacob Tinstman, Esqrs. commissioners.

In *Youngstown*, at the house of Wm. Lehmer—Alex. Johnston, Esq. Jos. Baldridge, Esq. and Wm. Lehmer, commissioners.

In *Laughlinstown*, at the house of John Taylor—John Ramsey, Thos. Pollock, Esq. and Capt. John Hill, commissioners.

In *Robbstown*, at the house of John Gamble—John Daily, Captain Joseph Markle and James B. Oliver, commissioners.

At *Dunbar's Tavern*, Jeremiah Murray, Esquire, James Hutchinson, sen. and Samuel Dunbar, Esq. commissioners.

At *Stewart's Tavern*, Wm. Fullerton, Andrew Byerly and Wm. Parks, Esqrs. commissioners.

In *Littanning*, at the house of Nathl. Stewart—Thos. Hamilton, Esq. Robert Robinson, jun. and Saml. Houston, commissioners.

In *Indiana*, at the house of Henry Shryock—Jas. M. Kelly, John Denniston, Jno. Jamison and James M'Knight, Esqrs. commissioners.

In *Somerset*, at the house of John Webster—Wm. G. Elder, James Carson and Jacob Blucher, Esqrs. commissioners.

In *Pittsburgh*, at the house of Wm. Morrow—Thos. Cromwell, Geo. Sutton, James R. Butler and John M. Snowden, commissioners.

In *Stoystown*, at the house of George Graham—George Graham, John Denniston and —— Lehmer, Esq. Commissioners.

In *Bedford*, at the house of —— Dillon—Henry Woods, Esq. Doctor John Anderson, and Josiah Espy, commissioners.

J. B. ALEXANDER,
President.

MICHAEL P. CASSILLY,
Secretary.

Nov. 19, 1813.

EXTRACT

From a Charge delivered to the Grand Jury of the Criminal Court of Baltimore County, by Judge Martin.

OF the various kinds of government which have been at different times adopted by different nations, *this* and the others of the United States have chosen those of the republican form—a form of government most excellently adapted for a people who are wise and enlightened, virtuous and good—and it may be truly said, for such a people only. For when their rulers and citizens become ignorant and foolish, wicked and depraved, such governments are sure to degenerate into tyranny or anarchy, which last is indeed the worst, the most insupportable kind of tyranny—for as *this* consists in the uncontrouled despotism of *one*, so *that* consists in the uncontrouled despotism of *many*.

But, however beautiful a republican government may appear in theory, it has, notwithstanding two capital vices, which are discovered in practice, and which are inherent in its nature; the one relating to its rulers, the other to its citizens.—The evils arising from both, which proceed pretty much from the same cause, that lust of power and the propensity to abuse it when obtained, which is inseparable from our depraved nature.

The restrictions of their power, and the short period of its duration, frequently excite the rulers of such a government from a desire to increase their power, insidiously to attempt the most dangerous encroachments on the constitution, by which they are restricted; and a too eager wish to perpetuate their power, induces them, too often, instead of seeking this by an honorable and faithful discharge of their duty, and trusting to the grateful acknowledgements of the people, for effecting their wish, to resort to the most shameful intrigue, and the vilest corruption—and after having at first wriggled themselves into office by the unworthiest means, to apply to means, if possible, still more unworthy to continue themselves therein. While, on the other hand, the people, from the abuse of that freedom, or in other words, of that portion of power, reserved to them by republican institutions, too frequently endeavour to overturn and destroy the constitutional authority of their government, and instead of, by rational and honorable investigation, attempting to convince their fellow citizens of the illegality or impolicy of those measures which they disapprove; in order to obtain a redress of their grievances, and a removal of their authors, in a peaceable and constitutional manner; are too often hurried away by some vile incendiary, under the form of a popular demagogue, who has nothing to risk but his worthless neck, into violence and rebellion in opposition to provisions frequently the most salutary. Instances of which we find from the historic page have too frequently occurred.

It is a trite observation, that virtue is essentially requisite in a republican government. Nor can any thing be more true—virtue is the life, the soul of such a government; without which it is a corrupt, a stinking carcase.

But from hence many seem to think, that virtue and republicanism are so inseparably united, that every citizen of such a government must of course be virtuous; and that a man need only be known to be a republican to be considered as a paragon of every virtue—would to God this was truly the case! courts of criminal jurisdiction might then be done away, and your services dispensed with; or if wanted, would only be required for those of a different political character.

To determine the justice of these pretensions we need only to enquire, what is virtue? Or in what does it consist? Virtue, as distinguished from piety, by which we mean more particularly the discharge of our immediate duties to God, consists in the performance of all those things which are required of us, according to our respective situations in life, for the comfort and happiness of our fellow creatures. But true virtue and true piety are so intimately connected together, that the one cannot subsist without the other; for no action can be truly virtuous but *that*, the motive of which flows from, and may be resolved into the love of God—which is indeed, the fulfilment of all the law and commandments. The man, who performing those actions, which are externally virtuous from no better motives than the promotion of his own interest, the acquisition of popularity, the gratification of his vanity, or as a stepping stone to his ambition, would not boggle, for a moment, at the guilt arising from the perpetration of actions both externally and internally vicious, whenever they would best serve his selfish purposes. There can, I repeat it, be no real virtue but *that* which flows from and may be resolved into that pure and undefiled religion, which was sent down from Heaven to restore man to that Paradise, out from which he was driven by sin. It follows from thence, that no man can be truly virtuous but him who is truly religious.

These are *truths*, which, tho' scoffed at by many who have the vanity to call themselves the wise men of this world; and though a cold blooded flinty hearted soul—freezing and *false*. Philosophy, conceived and brought forth in Hell, and nursed by the Devil, propagated throughout Europe, the source of all her wretchedness and misery, and too extensively introduced into these United States, hath attempted to eradicate these truths from the human heart, yet this court will ever feel it their pride to embrace them with unequivocal approbation, and not the less, because they are truths, which have been taught us by that God, whose *cradle* was a *manger*.

Need we now recur to the question, whether the people of these U. S. or of this state, have that share of virtue necessary to animate and give energy to a republican government; or whether we are that virtuous people among whom republican institutions are likely to remain permanent and preserve their original purity? That man must indeed have been an anchorite, shut up in a cell, without intercourse with the world, who can be for a moment at a loss to give his decision.

At the time when the American revolution first had its commencement, there was not, I am convinced, a people in the universe more deeply imbued with the principles of morality, virtue and religion, than were the citizens of this country; and to this we were principally indebted for its completion, unstained by any remarkable enormities: but perhaps the sun, in its annual course, does not at this time shine upon a people, who have since that period become so greatly deteriorated in virtue, morality and religion.

Their principles began early to depreciate with the depreciation of their paper money; happy would it have been if their depreciation had ceased, when paper money had ceased to exist! But the paths of vice are deciveous, and rapid is the descent. To this we may add, that for twenty years past, Europe has been spewing out upon this country an almost unremitting torrent of her filthiest feculency, by which not only that mass of corruption, which was among us has been individually increased, but those who were tainted before, have become still more rotten, and in too many instances many, who were until then sound, have received the infection.

To the extreme profligacy and depravity of manners among all ranks of society: to that wickedness and vice, which rising up its head, stalks unblushingly through our land, must be ascribed all those evils, under which we are now suffering, including the present war with all its concomitant calamities. Vainly do we attribute them to "the violation of sailor's rights," and other acts of injustice of the British government, on the one hand—or to the weakness, the folly or wickedness of our own, on the other, as their immediate cause; for even the injustice and injuries suffered from other nations, and also the curse of having weak, foolish or wicked rulers, when it happens to be the case, are themselves judgments too, inflicted upon a people as a punishment for their sins.

The Supreme Being, in his wise Providence, hath made it his constant rule to punish national crimes by national afflictions. The political existence of nations is confined to this world, and in this world he always chastises them for their national guilt; and sometimes utterly destroys them.

War, famine and pestilence are the three scourges most usually adopted by him, wherewith to avenge himself on nations who have trampled his mercies under their feet, and insulted his justice. Of these war is the most bitter and severe, the most to be deprecated, as besides its own appropriate evils, it is frequently productive of both the others, pestilence and famine: beside which nothing can be more fertile in dissoluteness and corruption of the morals of a people, nothing so productive of new and additional scenes of vice; and thus war constantly furnishes additional supplies to those very sources from which it first originated.

And as war is one of the greatest calamities, by which an avenging God can in his wrath punish mankind, so can no guilt be more aggravated or inexpiable, than the guilt of the man, who without justifiable cause, plunges a nation into war. Such a man is accountable to his God for all the distress and misery, both public and private, which shall flow therefrom. In the sight of Heaven he will be viewed as the wilful, the deliberate murderer of every individual, who losses his life in its prosecution. And his soul is stained by every drop of blood which shall be spilled thereby: stains which must be washed out in this world by tears of the deepest and most bitter contrition, or will be punished in another by the hottest fire of divine indignation!

Does any one doubt, that war is sent upon a nation as a punishment for its sins, and that we are not now suffering in consequence of our iniquities? Let him hear what St. James says on this subject:

"From whence came wars and fightings among you? Come they not hence, even of your lusts, that was in your members?

Ye lust and have not: Ye kill and desire to have, and cannot obtain:

Ye fight and war, and yet ye have not, because ye ask not.

Ye ask, and receive not, because ye ask amiss, that ye may consume it on your lusts."

And though his answer is interrogative, in form; he means it as the strongest affirmative; as much as if he had said "there surely cannot be among you, to whom I address myself, a man of common sense and understanding, who can possibly doubt, that wars and fightings proceed from the cause to which I have assigned them."

As therefore, the calamities, under which we are now suffering proceed from, and are the just punishment of our wickedness, as a people, so nothing can be more available for their removal or alleviation, than a general and universal reformation in our lives, by turning from sin to righteousness.

And as a general reformation can only be brought about by the reformation of individuals, it becomes the duty of each individual to begin with himself, and by his example and precepts endeavour to extend it to others.

Whoever would wish to see this war, with which we are now afflicted by an avenging God, terminated by an honorable peace; or, if that cannot be obtained, that Heaven may smile upon our arms, in its further prosecution; let them clean their hands from all iniquity, and purify their hearts from all pollution; let them humble themselves before the Lord; let them cease to do evil, and learn to do well.—They, who thus act, whatever may be the boasting of others, will prove themselves the purest patriots, and the sincerest friends of their country; while on the contrary, they who continue in their vicious pursuits; who go on, adding sin to sin, with greediness; who indulge themselves in the gratification of all their unruly passions, whatever may be their professions, are its greatest enemies; and as far as in them lies, they ensure the disgrace and discomfiture of our armies, while they sharpen the swords & strengthen the hands of our enemies. And of all such persons it may indeed be with great truth, said, that "they are guilty of moral treason."

From the Albany Argus Extra—Sunday Evening, November 14.

LATEST FROM THE FRONTIER, AND ENTIRELY TO BE DEPENDED ON.

Extract of a letter from the Army.

"General Wilkinson passed the British fort at Prescott, on the night of the 6th instant, and without other loss than two privates killed, and three wounded."

"He was at Hambleton on the 8th, where the cavalry, &c. was crossed No molestation had been given by the Canadians. They retired from the water side, scarcely any venturing to look at our passing armament. They do not, as on the Chateauga, lay waste the country in our front.

"This (Gen. Hampton's) divisio of the army is again in march for the St. Lawrence. A few days will settle the question whether we pass our Christmas before Quebec or not.

"The plan of campaign (now it is fully developed) is the subject of universal praise in the army. It is deep, exact and comprehensive. Without some act of God, we shall execute it worthily."

Mr. Wigton arrived in town this morning in 36 hours from the northern army, a distance of 180 miles. We learn from him, in addition to what is contained in the above extract, that Gen. Hampton's division of the army had marched to Chazy, where they were joined by all the effective men from Burlington, Plattsburgh, &c. and entered Canada on Friday, from Champlain, with intention to penetrate by the woods of Lacade, to open a road through which every necessary means were provided. This route was probably selected for two reasons: first, because the enemy were less prepared to oppose him at that point; and second, on account of the country on the Chateauga having been laid waste by the enemy, and every kind of forage destroyed. The men were in high spirits, and elated with the prospect of closing the campaign with brilliant achievements.

With respect to the action of the 24th on Chateauga, about which so many exaggerated statements have been published, we can assure our readers, from good authority, that the enemy were driven in every attack; that our army lost neither baggage or cannon, and that but one officer (Major Bates) was wounded, and none killed. Gen. Hampton informed Mr. Wigton, that his total loss in killed, wounded and missing, was but 53.—The British account, to which we alluded in the Argus on Tuesday, admits a loss on their part of 21, but makes no estimate of the loss on our side. But what is sufficient to destroy all confidence in the enemy's story is, that it represents three hundred Canadian militia successfully contending all day against the whole American army of 8000! and what is equally ludicrous, that this handful of militia were commanded by a Lt. Colonel, a Major General, and the Governor of a Province!!

The official letter of Gen. Hampton to the Secretary at War, dated at the Four Corners, on the 5th instant, giving an account of the attack on the advanced guard of his army, on the 24th ult. and of his retrogade movement in consequence thereof, was received a few days

since, by the Secretary, who still remains in this city, and publicly read in presence of several democratic gentlemen. We have not conversed with any person who heard it read, but we are informed, that it states our whole loss in the action not to exceed 50, in killed, wounded and missing; and that Sir G. Prevost commanded the attack in person.

Albany Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA, *November* 20.

A letter from New-London, dated on Monday last, 15th inst. says, "The rudder of the frigate United States was finished and taken up to the ship yesterday morning—we expect the squadron down the first fair wind after to-morrow. The British force off here consists of the Valiant 74, Acasta 40, Loup Crevier 20, and Borer of 12 guns. We learn that the crew of the Acasta has been very sick, and that that frigate is shortly to be relieved by another of equal size."

It is said the Romilies 74, and Orpheus frigate, are ordered to cruise from Block Island to Point Judith, so as to keep a look out for the President, Com. Rodgers, as well as Decatur's squadron.

From the Boston Palladium, Nov. 16.

IMPORTANT NEWS.

Extract of a letter dated New-York, 10th November, 1813.

"I hear to-day that Mr. Madison has received some insolent letters from Mon. Serrurier, in which he enters bitter complaints from his master Napoleon against the American government for sending commissioners to treat with England—demands supplies or funds to enable him to carry on the war—that this country shall join him in a war offensive and defensive against the allied powers; and that Mr. Crawford has not been acknowledged in France. An embargo, it is expected, will be laid when Congress meet, and war with France will probably be the result."

[The gentleman who received the above letter informs us it is from a person of the first respectability, and who has good opportunities of being well informed.]

In corroboration of the above, says the Boston Centinel, we state the fact, that a person of the first respectability, recently from France, is decidedly of opinion, if the American envoys in Russia should conclude a Peace with England, that Bonaparte would immediately declare war against the U. S. The person in question enjoyed the best opportunities to ascertain the feelings of the French cabinet on American affairs.

OUR ENVOYS IN RUSSIA.

We have an arrival from the North of Europe, which left St. Petersburg the 3d August, some weeks after the arrival of our Envoys.

We learn, that on the 2d August, Mr. Gallatin informed an American, that he had not heard of the appointment of any English negotiator, and that he did not expect he should.

[*Bost. Centinel.*

BONAPARTE.

Wherever he appears, whether in the guise of an ally, of a sovereign, or of an invader, reminds us of the description of a poet has given of the march of a Tyrant of old:

"Amazement in his vain, with flight combin'd,
"And sorrow's faded form, and solitude behind."

NEW YORK, Nov. 20.

STEAM BOAT NEWS.

The Steam Boat Paragon, arrived yesterday afternoon, but brought no further intelligence from Gens. Wilkinson and Hampton's armies. We learn from a gentleman who came passenger in the boat, that certain accounts had been received in Albany of the arrival of 4000 additional troops at Montreal.

By a gentleman from the northward, we learn, that in consequence of the movements of our armies, all the women and children had been sent from Montreal to Quebec, together with all the moveable property; and that 8 regiments of regulars had lately arrived at Quebec in the Cork fleet and from Halifax, and were on their march for Montreal.

Our informant adds, that every possible exertion had been made to defend Montreal; and gives it as his opinion, that if it is taken, it will be after a most tremendous struggle, unless the pluck of the British commander should fail him.

It is the opinion of our informant, that the battle will take place at La Chine, where the enemy has erected strong fortifications, which command the lake, and where the principal force of the enemy is stationed.

NASHVILLE, (Ten.) *Nov.* 15.

On Tuesday evening last, 35 prisoners of the Creek tribe arrived in town: they were nearly in a state of nudity.—The citizens of the town, and especially the ladies, with promptitude furnished each a trifle, and they were soon cloathed. Among them is an intelligent warrior, by the name of Bob, from whom we derive the following information: He says they were compelled at Lettefuchee (the town he lived in) by the war party, to join them against the white people; but they abstained from any act of hostility, and when Major Dyer came they made no resistance, but quietly submitted to be brought in as prisoners of war, believing they would be safer with the whites than with their own people. He states that he believes the army under Gen. Jackson will be successful, but not until there is some hard fighting. The principal prophet told them that he had ten thousand warriors to desolate the country of the whites; directed them to kill all their beeves and destroy all their crops, as, from the middle of this month the Great Spirit would send them plenty of every thing. The prophet had acquired considerable influence with the Indians. The hostile party had succeeded in destroying the towns of the Big Warrior and other friendly Indians, and compelled many of them to sue for terms. At one time about thirty Choctaws joined him, but they soon after left him. It is the opinion of Bob, that the forces of the Creeks do not exceed 7000 warriors.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY, *December* 3, 1813.

The Steam Boat VESUVIUS, built at this place by Messrs. Fulton and Livingston, was safely launched on Monday last from the Ship-yard on the Monongahela, into her destined element.—The Vesuvius is built in the best manner, of the most substantial materials, is very large, and elegantly fitted up for passengers. We understand she is intended as a regular trader from Louisville, (Ken.) to New-Orleans.

In a former Gazette we stated, that an expedition was fitting out at Detroit intended against Michilimacknac; we are now informed that it is abandoned for the present, for want of a sufficiency of provisions, nine months supply being required to insure safety to the troops.

On the 10th of October last, the Bank of Muskingum, at Zanesville, was broken open and robbed of 10,505 dollars.—The Directors have offered a reward of *fifteen hundred dollars* for apprehending the villains.

We are told, that Gen. M'Arthur passed through this place a few days ago for Albany, to attend the trial of Gen. Hull, who has lately been exchanged.

From the Albany Argus Extra, Friday Nov. 12.

Col. King of the army, arrived in town this morning, with despatches for the Secretary of War. We have not seen the Colonel, but we understand the most material facts brought by him are as follow:

That the garrisons of Kingston and Prescot, (as soon as Montreal was known to be the object of the expedition) assembled and pursued our army—their force about 2000 men. They found means to overtake the rear of it (about 1600) on the 11th inst. at a place opposite to the village of Hamilton, on the Canada side, about 30 miles below Prescott. An action ensued in which the enemy was driven back half a mile.

Here they rallied and took a position, their right upon the river, and their left covered by 7 pieces of artillery. Three charges of the bayonet were made upon them, one of which was point to point—lasted 10 minutes. The enemy was again broken, and our rear guard returned unmolested to its place in the line. Our loss is computed at 150 or 200. That of the enemy at double that number.

Twelve of the enemy were taken, who state, that most of their field and staff officers were killed or wounded. Of our army, Gen. Covington is said to be mortally wounded; several field and platoon officers slightly so. Gen. Boyd commanded in thia affair.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN GENERAL WILKINSON & GOV. PREVOST.

Copy of a Letter from Lieut. Gen. Sir George Prevost, Lieutenant General and Commander of the British forces in Canada, to Major General Wilkinson, Commander in chief of the forces of the United States, on the Northern frontier.

"*Head Quarters, Montreal, Oct.* 17, 1812.

"SIR,

"Having transmitted to H. M's government a copy of a letter addressed to me on the 31st of May last, by maj. gen. Dearborn, in which it is stated that "the American Commissary of prisoners in London, had made it known to his government that 23 soldiers of the 1st, 6th, and 13th regts. U. S. inf'y made prisoners, had been sent to England and held in close confinement as British subjects, and that maj. gen. Dearborn, had received instructions from his government to put into close confinement 23 British soldiers to be kept as hostages for the safe keeping and restoration in exchange of the soldiers of the U. S. who had been sent as above stated to England, and that in obedience to those instructions gen. Dearborn had put 23 British soldiers into close confinement." I have now the honor of acquainting you, that I have received the instructions of H. Majesty's government, distinctly to state to you, for the information of the government of the U. S. that I have received the commands of H. Royal Highness the Prince Regent, forthwith to put in close confinement 46 American officers and non-commissioned officers, to be held as hostages for the safe keeping of the 23 British soldiers, stated to have been put in close confinement, by order of the American government.

I have been directed at the same time to apprize you that if any of the said British soldiers shall suffer death by reason that any of the said soldiers of the U. S. now under confinement in England have been found guilty, and that the known law, not only of G. B. but every independent state under similar circumstances, has been in consequence executed; that I have been further instructed to select out of the American officers and non-commissioned officers whom I shall have put into confinement, as many as may double the number of the British soldiers who shall have been so unwarrantably put to death, and to cause such officers and non-commissioned officers to suffer death immediately. I have been further instructed by H. M's government to notify to you, for the information of the government of the U. S. that the commanders of H. M's armies and fleets on the coasts of America have received instructions to prosecute the war with unmitigated severity, against all cities, towns and villages belonging to the U. S. and against the inhabitants thereof, if after this communication shall have been made to you, and a reasonable time given for its being transmitted to the American government, that government shall unhappily not be deterred from putting to death any of the soldiers who now are or who may hereafter be kept as hostages for the purposes stated in the letter from maj. gen. Dearborn,

I have the honor to be,
With great consideration and
Respect, your Excellency's
Obedient servant,
GEORGE PREVOST.
Lt. Gen. & Commander of the forces.
His Excellency
MAJ. GEN. WILKINSON"

The National Intelligencer, after giving Gen. Prevost's letter, says—

"We are not a little pleased to learn, from an official source, that as soon as these measures of the enemy were made known to our government, the President gave orders to have forty-six of the *principal Officers* of the enemy in our possession put in close confinement. We presume these officers will be selected from those who were taken by Commodore Perry and General Harrison, and are now in Ohio and Kentucky. This just measure of retaliation is not so severe as it might be; but it would teach the British government that Republics possess energy when the times require it."

Extract of a letter from Major General James Wilkinson, to Lieut. Gen. Sir George Prevost, dated

"*Head Quarters, Grenadier Island, Nov.* 1, 1813.

I yesterday evening had the honor to receive your letter, of the 17th past, and I shall immediately transmit a copy of it to the executive of the U. S.

"I forbear to animadvert on the acts of our superiors, whatever may be their tendency; but you must pardon me, for taking exception to an expression in your letter. The government of the U. States cannot be "*deterred*" by any considerations of Life or Death, of Depredation, or Conflagration, from the faithful discharge of its duty to the American Nation."

"ELEGANT EXTRACT."—*No.* I.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

As William Cobbet has become so great a favorite with the Democrats of America, I have taken the trouble to look over some of his writings while he was in America, and now send you the following extract from his remarks on the Decree of the National Convention of France, passed about the time Citizen Adet was sent to America.

"Had Mr. Pitt known "the pretended "patriots of America" as well as Citizen "Adet did; had he known that their "consciences were going OFF dog cheap, "he might have employed a few thou-"sand guineas to good purpose. He "might have bought up all the *demo-*"*cratic clubs* in the country at the rea-"sonable rate of twenty pounds *per* club. "These remarks may possibly reach "Billy Pitt, if they should, I hereby "engage, if he will send me a bank bill "of ten thousand pounds, to turn the "hearts of all this horde of patriots in "the course of one month from the date "of my receipt—I will not only silence "their execrations against him, but will "turn their Cerberian howlings into "songs of praise—Instead of the bloody "*Ca Ira* and the brutal *Carmagnole* I "will make them bawl out "Britania "rules the waves;" nay even, "God "save great George our King." And "all this I undertake to do for the rea-"sonable commission of twenty-five per "cent.

"The reader may perhaps look upon "this as presumption in me; but when "he recollects that I have to do with de-"mocratic societies; when he recollects "that citizen Fauchet could have "de-"termined on *civil* war or peace" with "the aid of only a few thousand dollars, "he will be ready to allow that I could "perform what I here promise with ten "thousand good pounds sterling."

This extract shows the opinion he had deliberately formed while he was in this country, and while he had leisure to examine their conduct. I shall, perhaps, occasionally trouble you with other extracts from his works. But this is enough for one dose C.

MARRIED, on Sunday last, by the Rev. John Taylor, CHARLES SHALER, Esq. Attorney at Law, to Miss AMELIA KIRKPATRICK, daughter of Major Abraham Kirkpatrick, all of this town.

DIED, on Sunday evening last, Mrs. JANE ENOCHS, consort of Tho. Enochs, Esquire.

Bosler & Co.

HAVE FOR SALE,
30 *Tons Pig Lead.*
Patent Shot & Bar Lead.
Coffee in Barrels & Tierces.
Pepper in ditto.
Swedish Tub Steel, &c. &c.
Pittsburgh, Dec. 1, 1813. tfq

DRY GOODS.

WM. RICHARDSON. & CO.

Market Street, one door below the corner of Third Street, Pittsburgh,
Have just received a handsome assortment of
SEASONABLE GOODS.
AMONG WHICH ARE:
Superfine, fine and coarse cloths, cassimers, Bedford cords, stockingnett, velvets and cords, coatings, flushings, swanskin, flannels, forrest cloths, plains, swansdown, toilenett and fancy vestings, India muslins, Irish linnen, hosiery, gilt and plated buttons, &c. with a variety of other articles, all of which will be sold cheap for cash, wholesale and retail.
December 1, 1813. tfq.

BRADLEY & BUTLER,
TAYLORS,

RESPECTFULLY informs their friends and the publick in general, that they have taken the shop formerly occupied by Doct. Lewis, in Market street between Front and Water streets, where they intend carrying on the *TAYLORING BUSINESS*, in all its branches. From a perfect knowledge of their profession, added to their assiduity and attention, they hope to merit a share of the publick patronage.
Pittsburgh, Nov. 30.

JOHN GORMAN & CO.

TENDER thsir grateful acknowledgments to their friends and fellow citizens, who so promptly attended the alarming fire, at the Brewery, on Friday last, and by whose great exertions, the flames were extinguished without any loss, than that of a small frame house in which the office was kept. The Books, papers, &c. were all removed at the instant the fire appeared.
Monongahela Brewery, Nov. 30.
N. B. Barley purchased as usual.—Five shillings per bushel given in Cash.

GROUND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for Sale a Lot of Ground, in the Borough of Pittsburgh, fronting on Penn Street 45 feet, and extending back to the Allegheny river 500 feet. It adjoins the Lot on which William Anderson, brick maker, now lives. The ground is valuable, and well worthy the attention of a man who wishes to settle in Pittsburgh. If not Sold by the 1st of January next, at Private Sale, it will be exposed to Public Sale.
JOHN M'GREGOR.
December 1, 1813.

WAS LOST,

On Tuesday evening last, in the streets of Pittsburgh, a
RED MOROCCO POCKET BOOK
containing one $20 Note, some silver, 3 letters, and the name of the subscriber wrote in it. Any person who will deliver the same at this office will be handsomely rewarded.
JOHN FENTON.
Nov. 25, 1813 3tq

Sutton & M'Nickle
WILL give CASH for
PEARL AND POT ASH,
AND
BLACK SALTS.
Pittsburgh, Nov. 22, 1813

ISAAC BEAN, & CO.
Have just received a quantity of
RED, GREEN, YELLOW & BLACK
MOROCCO SKINS.
Which will be sold at the Philadelphia prices.
Pittsburgh, Nov. 23 7tq

A MULATTO.

The subscriber will sell the unexpired Time of a
MULATTO BOY.
GEORGE EVANS.
Pittsburgh, November 12, 1813. 4t

CASH FOR GRAIN.

ONE DOLLAR and TWENTY FIVE CENTS per bushel will be given for Wheat—Fifty-six Cents for Corn—and Sixty-eight Cents for Rye.—Oats will also be purchased by the quantity.
GEORGE EVANS & Co.
Pittsburgh Steam Mill,
November 22, 1813.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for Sale, a TRACT OF LAND, containing about 106, be the same more or less, lying on a small branch of Peter's creek, about two miles above Ferree's Powder Mill, 10 miles from Pittsburgh, Mifflin township, Allegheny county. There is about 18 acres cleared, a cabin and some other buildings on said tract, well watered and excellent stone coal, adjoining land of Enoch Hankins, and others, and near the great road leading from Pittsburgh to Elizabeth town. Terms of sale will be made known by applying to the subscriber living in St. Clair township in said county.
JOSEPH PHILIPS.
November 25, 1813.

TO BE SOLD,

One moiety or half part of the
Pittsburgh Theatre,
WITH the Scenery, Decorations, Embellishments, &c. From the receipts of the Theatre, it holds out a prospect of being a very valuable property to a purchaser. A considerable deduction will be made in the consideration money, for Cash. Apply to J. MONTEFIORE, Conveyancer, Diamond Alley, or to ISAAC ROBERTS, near the Theatre.
November 18, 1813.

PAPER MAKERS WANTED.

THE Subscribers wish to engage TWO PAPER MAKERS, one who is competent to superintend a Paper Mill and well acquainted with the whole art and mystery of paper making; the other to work as Journeyman. To men well acquainted with the business, and who will produce to us testimonials of their qualifications in every respect, the most liberal wages will be allowed, and constant employment, in a mill erecting near the Falls of Ohio in Kentucky.
Cromwell & Robinson.
Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1813.

FOR SALE,

The unexpired time of
BLACK GIRL,
WHO has four years and six months to serve; she is young, stout, healthy, sober and honest; she is well calculated to take care of children, and will be sold on account of not being acquainted with country work. For further particulars enquire at the office of the Pittsburgh Gazette.
November 25, 1813.

STRAY STEER.

CAME to the farm of the subscriber, 4 miles above Pittsburgh, on the Monongahela river, a large brindled STEER, 4 or 5 years old, his ears appears to have been torn by the dogs.—The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.
MOSES HERBERT.
October 30, 1813.
N. B. The said Steer has frequently been at my farm during the past summer, but never regularly kept there until a short time past. He will be sold for to defray the expence of keeping him, on the 10th of Dec. next.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of ZACHARIAH A. TANNEHILL, late of the Borough of Pittsburgh, deceased, are requested to make payment to WILLIAM HAMILTON or GEORGE MILTENBERGER, who are duly authorised to receive the same; and all persons who have claims against said estate, are desired to present them, properly authenticated, to either of the above named persons, for settlement.
SARAH TANNEHILL, *Execu'x.*
Pittsburgh, October 17, 1813.

TO
WOOLEN MANUFACTURERS.

ANY Person already commenced or about erecting a *Woolen Manufactory*, may hear of a person lately from England, well qualified in all its branches, carrying the Shears in the finishing part, excepted. Letters addressed to A. B. Gazette Office, will be duly attended to.
P. S. Should an application be made by any person not supplied with Machinery, he would prefer their erection on the late improved English construction.
Nov. 4, 1813. 3wp

Vinegar wanted.

A LIBERAL price in Cash will be given for a quantity of good VINEGAR. Apply to JAMES S. STEVENSON, at the White Lead Factory, near the Garrison.
Pittsburgh, July 2, 1813.

J. P. & J. W. SKELTON,

Corner of Wood and Third Streets,

PITTSBURGH.

(Sole Agents for the Western Country)

Have just received a fresh supply of

Paul's Patent Columbian Oil

THIS valuable Medicine having been established upwards of three years, and its virtues sufficiently exemplified by the number of respectable certificates repeatedly laid before the public, it therefore now only become necessary for the information of those who may not have had an opportunity of perusing the certificates, to detail a few of the cases wherein the Oil has been so wonderfully efficacious. Printed handbills containing certificates, may be always had, gratis, from the Agents, who will keep a constant supply of the Oil.

The following are the complaints in which the Columbian Oil has been found so efficacious, and rarely ever fails of effecting a cure, viz ——Rheumatism, Consumption, Pains in any part of the body but particularly in the back and breast, Colds and Coughs, Tooth-ache, Spleen, Pleurisies, Cholic, Cramps, external and internal bruises, Sprains and Flesh Wounds, Scalds and Burns, Dysentery or Bloody Flux, Croup and the Summer Complaint in Children, and in weak stomach, that is caused by indigestion, a constant sinking and loss of appetite, it will act as a powerful bracer to the relaxed fibre and restore it to its proper tone, Whooping Cough and Mumps.

It seems as though nature ranked it the first of the class of all pectorals and expectorals for the relief of the breast and lungs, as it scarcely ever fails of removing obstruction in either, particularly those who are troubled with Pathisic and Asthmatic complaints, who in the act of walking fast, stooping or lying down are almost suffocated, half a teaspoonful of the Columbian Oil will render some relief instantaneously, and if continued agreeably to the directions in such cases, will prove a radical cure by producing the full power of inflation to the lungs and free expansion of the breast.

To the Public.—In order to prevent deception, the public are cautioned not to purchase any Oil that may be offered as "Paul's Patent Columbian Oil," that does not bear the true characteristics as published by my principal and sole agent Doctor John Love, of Baltimore.

THOMAS PAUL, Patentee.

Baltimore, March 21, 1812.

THE SUBSCRIBERS,

Beg leave to inform their friends and the public in general, that they have on hand and are just now opening, at their Store in Market Street, next door to James Brown's Baker Shop, a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS, HARDWARE QUEENSWARE AND GROCERIES,

which they are disposed to sell at the most reduced prices for Cash or approved of Country Produce.

JOHN & JAMES BROWN.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 4, 1813. tf

JOHN TOWN,

COPPERSMITH,

LATELY OF WASHINGTON, PENNSYLVANIA.

Wishes to inform the public, that he has removed to Pittsburgh, and taken a house in Fourth street, between Market and Ferry streets, where he has commenced the making of all kinds of

COPPER AND TIN WARES.

Those who may please to favor him with orders for Stills, or any work in his line of business, may depend on his best exertions to give satisfaction.

Prices are as reasonable as any in the place.

Wanted, two or three Apprentices to the above business: Lads from the country would be preferred.

Pittsburgh, December 30, 1812.

WAGGONS WANTED.

THE subscriber wishes to employ from 30 to 50 waggons, for 3 or 4 trips to the Iron Works, near Belfont, Centre co. and would be anxious to engage 20 or 30 out of the above number to haul by the year. A very considerable advance will be made on the former rate of carriage. This, added to the very low price of feed this season, holds out greater inducements to embark in this business, than at any former period.

Application to me here; on which I will give my orders, and will engage to pay for any delay which may arise to the waggoners at the different forges.

C. COWAN.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 9. tf

GLASS BLOWING.

WANTED immediately, two or three sober steady LADS, from 14 to 16 years of age, as Apprentices to the above business. Apply at our Manufactory on the south side of the Monongahela, opposite Wood Street.

TREVOR & ENCELL.

Pittsburgh, July 15, 1813.

☞ Cash given for POT and PEARL ASHES.

WOOLLEN MANUFACTURES.

GEORGE COCHRAN,

HAVING commenced the manufacture of Woolen Cloth, &c. has the pleasure to inform his friends and the public, that he has now for Sale at his Store in Market Street, the following articles of his own manufacture, which he is determined to sell at the Philadelphia prices, and solicits most respectfully a portion of the public patronage.

Broad Cloths, } *different qualities and*
Narrow do. } *price.*
Kersey Moleskins,
Coatings,
Woollen Cords,
Swansdowns,
Blankets, &c. *Also,*
Kerseymeres of different qualities,
Stockinett,
Men and Women's Hose and half Hose

Serges, Bombazets, &c. of the manufacture of Cochran and Dowling.

G. C. offers his services to Domestic manufacturers, and proposes to sell on commission (which will not exceed five per cent.) any articles of that description which may be entrusted to his care.

Pittsburgh, 13th September, 1813.

FOR SALE AS ABOVE,

A small assortment of British and other Goods by the piece, which will be sold low for Cash, or negociable notes. tf

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The Putsburgh Point Brewery

IS in operation. Customers for home consumption or exportation, supplied on the usual terms,

The highest price in Cash paid for merchantable

BARLEY,

as usual. For J. O'HARA.

GEO. SHIRAS.

September 23, 1813

STRAY MARE.

CAME to the Inn of the subscriber in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on the first of November, a bay MARE She is 14 hands and an half high, 9 or 10 years old, has a bald face, shod before. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

DANIEL BATHRICK.

November 5, 1813.

JUST RECEIVED,

AND FORSALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

25,000lbs Orleans Sugar

ALSO,

8 *Tons Campeachy*

LOGWOOD,

all of the first quality.

SAMUEL SMITH.

Pittsburgh, September 2,

TO THE PUBLIC.

The public are hereby informed, that the subscribers have entered into *partnership*, and will hereafter conduct business under the firm, or denomination of the

PITTSBURGH STEAM ENGINE COMPANY.

They carry on the Manufacturing of *Steam Engines*, and all kinds of Machinery; together with wrought Iron Work, and Castings, &c. &c. Such as all kinds of wrought and cast Iron Work appertaining to Merchant Flour Mills; Rolling and Slitting Mills; Forges; Tilt Furnaces; Sugar, Paper, and Saw Mills, &c. and all work of a similar kind; together with every other description of castings that may be wanted.

They will also make patterns, and do boring and turning in Iron, &c.

From their preparations and practical knowledge in the various branches mentioned, they expect to be able to execute any peice of work however large or difficult.

They have also under their controul the making of Oliver Evans's patented *Steam Engines*, and the power of granting license to use them.

The superiority of these Engines over all others yet invented is great.—Their power to others is as 100 to 10, they are infinitely more simple and durable—require less fuel—occupy less room—are less expensive—they require so little water, and being made to supply themselves by their own operations with distilled water, that they may be set almost in any situation, where an ordinary Well may be had. A Well is sufficient for a 100 Horse power. These last peculiar properties will be found particularly benificial in this Country where water is scarce and of a quality injurious to Steam Engines, notthus ordered. An ordinary capacity can be taught in two weeks to manage one of those Engines completely.

They do also hereby caution all manner of persons from infringing on the principles of the aforesaid patented Engine as they are determined to defend their rights therein—any person using elastic Steam above the power of the atmosphere will infringe, however dissimilar may be the form of the Engine.

GEO: EVANS,
MAHLON ROGERS,
MARK STACKHOUSE,
LUTHER STEVENS.

Pittsburgh, March 10, 1813.

FOR SALE.

A Fount of English.
A Fount of Brevier.

Apply at the Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

POTASH WANTED.

THE highest price will be given in Cash, for a quantity of merchantable

POTASH,

delivered at Redstone Old Fort, or to *Cromwell & Robinson, Pittsburgh.*

WILLIAM TROTH, *Agent, for the Bridgeport Glass Company.*

August 6th, 1812.

CRAMER, SPEAR & EICHBAUM,

PRINTERS & BOOKSELLERS,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

A correct Map of the

UNITED STATES,

WITH THE

WEST INDIES,

From the best authorities—By *Samuel Lewis.* Published in 1813, price $ 8.

ALSO,

Arrowsmith's Map of the

WORLD.

Price, $ 14.

Pittsburgh, August 17.

WILLIAM HILL,

Market, between Third and Fourth Streets, PITTSBURGH

HAS JUST RECEIVED

A handsome assortment of

Fresh and Seasonable GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

SUPERFINE, second and coarse cloths,
Cassimers, velvets and cords
Moleskins, coating and flannel
Rose and point blankets
Superfine and common prints
Bombazettes and ginghams
Florence mantua and levantine silks
Book, leno, cambric and shirting muslins
Black cambric and India do
British and India checks
Irish linnen and linnen cambric
Fancy and common waistcoating
Women's silk, cotton and worsted hose
Men's silk and cotton do.
Ladies long and short silk, kid, beaver, and york tan'd gloves
Men's silk, york tan'd and beaver do.
6-4, 7-4, and 8-4 cotton and damak silks shawls
Levantine shawls and fancy fringed handkerchiefs
Bandano, black silk, real and common madrass handkerchiefs
Cotton stripes and plaids
Gauzes, crapes and sarsenets
Silk and Cotton umbrellas
Ribbons, sewing silks, silk cords, suspenders, and a great variety of fancy artiles. ALSO,
Ladies morocco, kid, leather, and cork soaled shoes
Misses and childrens morocco & leather shoes
Mens and boys coarse and fine shoes and pumps
Cotton and wool cards
Spanish segars by the box
Best Swedish and Crowly steel
Spades and shovels
1st and 2d quality coffee in barrels
do. do. do. do. in barrels with loaf sugar
Chocolate No. 1 and 2, by the box

A general assortment of

HARDWARE & GROCERIES

All of which will be sold on very moderate terms, wholesale and retail, for Cash, Produce, and Negotiable Paper.

6th October, 1813.

NOTICE.

THE partnership of FOSTER & MURRAY is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Those having accounts to settle with said firm will please call on M. M. Murray at the Factory on Grant's Hill.

W. B. FOSTER,
MAG. M. MURRAY.

Pittsburgh, 22d September, 1813.

THE business will in future be conducted by the subscribers under the firm of *Magnus M. Murray & Co.* who have for Sale the following articles of their own manufacture, viz:—

1000 Axes,
300 Drawing Knives,
300 Mattocks,
400 Hoes,
50 dozen Scythes,
200 dozen Sickles,

Bed and Wood Screws, Shovels, Spades, Chissels, Vices, Hinges, Log Chains and Drawing Chains. They will make Screws of all dimensions, and execute every order in their line, at the shortest notice.

MAG. M. MURRAY,
JAMES WALTON.

GILBERT M'KOWN,

At his Store, corner of Wood and Front Streets,

Has just received and is now opening a handsome assortment of

Seasonable Goods,

which he is determined to sell low for Cash, wholesale and retail.

Pittsburgh, October 14, 1813.

BLANK CHECKS

On the *Office of Discount and Deposit* and on the *Pittsburgh Manufacturing Company*, printed on fine paper and handsome type, for Sale at this Office.

SPEAKMAN & SAY of PHILADELPHIA, *DRUGGISTS*, have established a DRUG and CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE in Pittsburgh, and taken SAMUEL PETTIGREW into partnership in that concern. The business there will be conducted under the firm of

Speakman, Say & C.

in Market Street, the third door from Front Street,

Where, by receiving in bulk, as well as manufacturing such articles as the place will admit of, they confidently hop to be able to sell at the lowest Philadelphia prices, with the addition of carriage expences only.

They now offer for Sale a large and general assortment of DRUGS, PATENT MEDICINES, PAINTS, &c for Cash, Produce or at the usual credit.

May 31, 1813.

DOCTOR G. DAWSON,

Has just received a general and complete supply of Fresh

Drugs and Medicines,

Family, Patent and Horse Medicines, Surgeons Instruments, Paints of all kinds, Spirits of Turpentine, Spices, Perfumery, Oils, Varnishes, Gold Leaf, Smalts, &c. &c. selected with particular care from the latest importations, and WARRANTED GENUINE, which, being purchased with CASH, enables him to sell them on very moderate terms, wholesale and retail.

Practitioners of Physick, and Storekeepers, will be supplied with genuine articles, at the lowest prices.

*** Worm Tea of superior quality, by the dozen or single paper.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

Two APPRENTICES:—In addition to the profession of Druggist and Apothecary, they will have the advantage of acquiring the theory and practice of Physick and Surgery.

Pittsburgh, May 20, 1813.

TEAS, COFFEE AND *LOAF SUGAR.*

The subscribers have received a consignment from Baltimore, and coffee on low terms for cash, or approved paper at 60, 90, and 120 days.

3 Chests & 6 Boxes } first quality Imperial Tea
7 Chests & 20 Boxes } Young Hyson do.
30 bls. Sugar and Coffee, first quality.
40 do. Coffee alone, do.

Together with a quantity of Coffee in bags.

CROMWELL & ROBINSON.

Pittsburgh June 1st, 1813.

LOTS FOR SALE.

A FEW Town and Out Lots are yet for Sale in that part of Birmingham, which is called Sidneyville, situate on the handsome plain on the south side of the Monongahela river, nearly opposite to Pittsburgh. Let Mechanicks and manufacturers who wish to purchase take a view of the situation of this place, and compare its advantages with those of any other situation in and about Pittsburgh, and their own interest will compel them to judge correctly of the importance of early securing a Lot in this place. The prices of these Lots are moderate; less, in fact, than the ground rent for one year of other lots of the same size about Pittsburgh. How shall we account for the folly of taking perpetual leases, at an enormous rent, of ground not more advantageously situated, while any of these Lots can be purchased at their present prices? A plan can be seen, and terms of Sale made known, by applying to

JOHN M'DONALD
Wood Street.

Pittsburgh, March 17, 1813.

BOSLER & Co.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

NEW-ORLEANS SUGAR.
Campeachy Logwood.
Spanish Copper.
Natchez Cotton.
Bear Skins.
Rolled Iron.
Brushes of all kinds.
Millington, Crowley and English blister Steel.

And a general assortment of

FALL GOODS

Pittsburgh, October 20, 1813.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

HAT & SHOE STORE

JAMES GIBSON,

MARKET STREET,

Next door to the Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HAS FOR SALE ALL KINDS OF

MENS, BOYS, AND CHILDRENS FUR HATS,

with a large assortment of

SHOES,

of the first quality, on the most reasonable terms for Cash or approved Paper.

☞ *Merchants and Traders may at all times be supplied with complete assortments.*

Pittsburgh, October 12, 1813.

WOOL HATS.

THE subscriber will purchase a large quantity of WOOL HATS; for which he will pay the Cash on delivery —or will contract with Hatters in the country for any number not exceeding 500 dozen of Wool Hats; and if desirable, furnish them with Wool and Fur in payment.

ROBERT PEEBLES.

Pittsburgh, September 30, 1813. tf

Rich Hill Farm,

FOR SALE.

CONTAINING 150 acres, situate on each side of the Franklin Road, 8 miles and an half from Pittsburgh.—The land is of the first quality, well timbered, and has excellent stone coal—about 40 acres cleared and under good fence, comfortable tenements for three families, with out-houses, &c. The purchaser may have immediate possession of a part of the farm, and receive one-third of the crop in the ground, and possession of the whole on the first of April next. For further particulars and terms apply to Mr. WILLIAM WOODS, Pittsburgh, or to the subscriber, in Zelinopis, Butler county.

An indisputable title will be given.

THOMAS REED.

April 12, 1813.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE partnership trading under the firm of ROE & LAWSON, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to said firm are requested to make immediate payment to JOHN ROE, who is only authorized to settle all the accounts of said firm.

JOHN ROE,
JOHN LAWSON.

Pittsburgh, September 23, 1813.

In future the business will be conducted by

JOHN ROE.

He wishes to inform the public that he has removed his workshops from Anthony Beelen's Foundry to *Hugh & Jas. Jelly's* New Cotton Factory, on the Allegheny, where he intends carrying on the *Cotton* and *Wool Machine-making* business as usual, such as Picking, Carding, Drawing, Roving, Mules, Stretching Frames, Trussels, and every other article in the said business; also Wool Cards, Billies and Jennies.

From his long experience at the Union Factory in Maryland, and other parts of the United States, in the above branches, he flatters himself that in future he will be able to fill his orders with more expedition, as his laths and other operators will be drove by steam.

N. B. All orders will be received and thankfully attended to.

Office of the Pittsburgh Manufacturing Company, 20th Oct. 1813.

THE President and Managers of the Pittsburgh Manufacturing Company, have this day directed, that a further instalment of 5 per cent. on each share be paid into the Office on or before the 1st day of January next.

ALEX. JOHNSTON, jun. ch'f cl'k.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL HAT STORE.

The subscribers have entered into partnership, under the firm of

Peebles, Tweedy. & Co

And have just received, and are now opening at their store, in Market Street, between Front and Water Streets, next door to Dr. Lewis's, a very extensive assortment of

HATS,

AND

HAT TRIMMINGS.

AMONG which are, Military Hats of the newest fashions, Men's, Boy's and Children's hats, of every description, viz: Beavers, Beaveretts, Castors, Castoretts, Rorams, Cordies, Children's Morocco and Wool Hats. Likewise a neat assortment of trimmings for military hats, morocco leathers of different kinds, bow-string's raising cards, hat linings in the webb, galloons, hat banding &c.

From their connexion with several extensive Eastern factories, they are enabled to furnish a constant supply of articles in their line, on terms much below the former prices, and particularly worthy of the attention of merchants and traders.

*** Orders will be thankfully received and promptly executed.

ROBERT PEEBLES.
REUBEN TWEEDY.

Pittsburgh, Oct. 21.

*** R. Peebles will continue his Shop and Factory in the Diamond, distinct from the above concern.

JUSTICES BLANKS,

Handsomely printed on good paper for sale at this Office

BLANKS,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.